

The writer would like to express his appreciation to Dr. B. Boivin of this Division for assistance with the Latin diagnosis. It is a pleasure to name this species for Mr. M. Raymond who has been most helpful to the writer with various problems in the genus *Carex*.

NEW MISSOURI PLANT-RECORDS (1949-1951)

JULIAN A. STEYERMARK

SINCE the last report on plant records new to Missouri (*Rhodora* **51**: 115-119. 1949), a number of interesting species have been collected, some of them indicating new limits within Gray's Manual range. A few of these discoveries were indicated by the writer in a personal communication to Dr. Fernald before his death, and were incorporated in the new edition of the Manual. None of the following records has been published before and they are based upon specimens collected mostly by the author. Some have also been contributed by Mr. Bill Bauer, Mr. Leslie Hubricht, Mr. Harry Ahles, and Miss Shirley Sparling. All the specimens collected by the writer are deposited in the herbaria of Chicago Natural History Museum, Missouri Botanical Garden, and Gray Herbarium.

POTAMOGETON EPIHYDRUS Raf. var. NUTTALLII (C. & S.) Fern. This northern species, new to Missouri, was discovered in an upland sink-hole pond near another pond where *Decodon verticillatus* had been found and reported as new to the state (*RHODORA* **51**: 117. 1949). The previous southern limits for this variety were in Georgia and Tennessee. Lily Pond, on top of ridge south of Vinson Hol, T 31 N, R 1 E, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 23, 7 miles southeast of Centerville, Reynolds Co., September 5, 1949, *Steyermark 69232*.

ECHINODORUS TENELLUS (Mart.) Buchenau. The original pond locality near St. Louis where Engelmann had found this species in Missouri was destroyed long ago, and no collector since Engelmann's time has succeeded in finding another station. While studying the flora of sink-hole ponds, the writer chanced upon a natural upland pond in Howell County, southern Missouri, the margin of which was completely covered by this species. Abundant material was collected for distribution. This is the only known station for the species in Missouri and represents a new western limit for it in the central United States. Adobesee Pond, T 22 N, R 7 W, SE part sect. 36, 9 miles southeast of West Plains, Howell Co., September 4, 1949, *Steyermark 69124a*.

LOPHOTOCARPUS CALYCINUS (Engelm.) J. G. Sm., forma DEPAUPERATUS (Engelm.) Fern.

This was found in the water of a badly pastured and probably artificial pond, T 31 N, R 1 W, sect. 23, 4 miles southeast of Corridon, Reynolds Co., October 29, 1950, *Steyermark* 71096.

SAGITTARIA LATIFOLIA Willd., f. HASTATA (Pursh) Robins. This form, previously unreported for the state, is based upon *Steyermark* 66028, collected along Black River, 7 mi. southeast of Redford, Reynolds Co., August 22, 1948.

UNIOLA LAXA (L.) BSP. At the time of the discovery of *Lindera melissaefolium* (Walt.) Blume and *Oldenlandia Boscii* (RHODORA 51: 153–162. 1949) in a section of southeastern Missouri, there was also collected an attractive grass with dark green, glossy foliage. This grass proves to be new to Missouri. Wooded small knolls and swales, T 22 N, R 4 E, $\frac{1}{4}$ SW sect. 35, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Naylor, Ripley Co., October 19, 1948, *Steyermark* 66921.

SCIRPUS ATROVIRENS Willd., forma SYCHNOCEPHALUS (S. N. Cowles) S. F. Blake. This form, previously unreported for Missouri, was found by Miss Shirley Sparling. The collection, in the herbarium of Iowa State College, is labelled *Sparling* 1173, bottom of ditch, clay, T 58 N, R 23 W, sect. 19, northeast of Chillicothe, Livingston Co., July 23, 1951.

SCIRPUS HALLII Gray. This is another sink-hole pond discovery to add to the ever-increasing list of unusual isolated coastal plain species occurring in or around the ponds. This is the only known station of this species for Missouri. The pond in which it was found is near Adobosee Pond, the location for *Echinodorus tenellus* noted above; T 22 N, R 7 W, north part of sect. 1, 9 mi. southeast of West Plains, Howell Co., September 4, 1949, *Steyermark* 69122.

CAREX COMPLANATA Torr. & Hook. This species has not previously been reported from Missouri, but I would refer a collection from northern Missouri, although out of the known range, to this species, rather than to *C. caroliniana*. It was found on sterile upland slopes around *Juniperus virginiana*, ravines tributary to Grand River, T 66 N, R 32 W, sect. 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. south of Isadora, Worth Co., May 30, 1948, *Steyermark* 65565.

In this collection the sheaths, leaves, and perigynia are glabrous or glabrate. The perigynia are 2.5–3 mm. long, flattish on the inner face, rounded at the apex, and the achenes have only a slightly bent or declinate tip. In *C. caroliniana* the perigynia are scarcely compressed, both inner and outer faces strongly and subequally rounded, short-pointed at apex, and the achenes have a very abruptly bent tip. The characters of the perigynia (rounded or short-pointed at apex and achenes with slightly bent or abruptly bent tips), while not mentioned in the 8th edition of Gray's Manual, are accounted for in Mackenzie's treatment of the genus in North American Flora (pp. 318–319), and appear to be substantiated as valid differences between these two species by an examination of herbarium material.

CAREX STRAMINEA Willd. The discovery of this species also made from a sink-hole pond, represents a new southwestern limit for the species. It was previously known as far west as southern Indiana and southern Michigan. The tall culms growing in dense tussocks, nodding moniliform heads with spikes long-clavate at the base, and the broad round-ovate perigynia, are characteristics of the species. The collection was made in an upland sink-hole pond, T 31 N, R 6 W, sect. 32, 7 mi. south of Cedar Grove, Shannon Co., May 3, 1947, *Steyermark 64267*. More mature collections of this same species were made on June 26, 1951, and are represented by *Steyermark 71854* and *71855*.

CAREX TRICHOCARPA Muhl. The writer found this species in a swampy calcareous meadow in the southeastern Ozarks. As in the study of the sink-hole ponds, an intensive survey of these calcareous swampy meadows is yielding an increasing number of species new to the state flora and far removed from their nearest stations. Swampy meadow along West Fork of Black River, on property of Mr. D. C. Miner, T 33 N, R 3 W, sect. 23 and NE sect. 26, 3-3½ miles northwest of Greeley, Reynolds Co., July 6, 1951, *Steyermark 71977*.

The numerous erect, sterile leaves, attaining a height of nearly a meter, are a distinctive feature of this plant. The Missouri record represents a new southwestern limit of range for the species, known previously only as far southwest as northern Iowa. It is not to be confused, of course, with *C. laeviconica* Dewey, or *C. atherodes* Spreng., species previously found in Missouri and designated by earlier collectors and by some earlier authors as *C. trichocarpa* or varieties of it.

JUNCUS TENUIS Willd., forma *DISCRETIFLORUS* (F. J. Herm.) Fern. This form, new to Missouri, is based upon *Steyermark 64701*, from swampy meadow and pond in depression along road, T 33-34 N, R 16-17 W, sect. 36, 8 miles southwest of Lebanon, Laclede Co., July 5, 1947.

ALLIUM VINEALE L., forma *COMPACTUM* (Thuill.) Aschers. This Missouri collection, deposited in the herbarium of Iowa State College, is based upon *Sparling 57*, along ditch, partially shaded, T 58 N, R 24 W, sect. 14, north 3.3 miles and west 1.2 miles from Chillicothe, Livingston Co., June 15, 1950.

POLYGONATUM BIFLORUM (Walt.) Ell. The Missouri collections of this species are deposited in the herbarium of Iowa State College. They are based upon *Sparling 17*, fence row, unshaded, T 58 N, R 24 W, sect. 26, north 1.7 miles and west 0.8 miles from Chillicothe, Livingston Co., June 11, 1950, and *Sparling 1* from the same general locality.

HABENARIA PSYCODES (L.) Spreng. Mr. Bill Bauer sent the writer a fragment and later a flowering specimen of this species blooming in his wild flower garden in Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis. He stated that his plant originally was transplanted by him from Caney Mountain Refuge, along Caney Creek, T 23 N, R 13 W, sect. 8, 5½ miles north of Gainsville, Ozark Co. On July 23 the writer with Mr. Bauer visited this spot, but no plants were located. The sole record is based upon the plant

transplanted to Mr. Bauer's garden. It is *Steyermark 68585*, July 23, 1949.

JUGLANS NIGRA L., forma *OBLONGA* (Marsh.) Fern. This rare form of the black walnut was first reported from Missouri by W. A. Dayton in *RHODORA* 50: 147. 1948. The writer obtained his collection, the second record for the state, from the southeast part of the Ozarks bordering the Mingo Swamp of the Mississippi Embayment. Swampy meadow in valley of Stanley Creek, T 27 N, R 7 E, sect. 18, 6-7 miles northeast of Wappapello, Wayne Co., September 11, 1949, *Steyermark 69265*.

ALNUS SERRULATA (Ait.) Willd., forma *NOVEBORACENSIS* (Britt.) Fern. Typical *A. serrulata*, with the lower surfaces of the mature leaves glabrous or strongly glabrescent, is common throughout the Ozarks. The forma *noveboracensis* was obtained by the writer from the southeastern portion of the Ozarks, and is based on *Steyermark 63871*, along River aux Vases, T 36 N, R 7-8 E, sect. 5 and 7, 5-6 miles north and northeast of Coffman, Ste. Genevieve Co., July 6, 1946.

QUERCUS VELUTINA Lam., forma *MACROPHYLLA* (Dippel) Trel. A Missouri collection of this form is deposited in the herbarium of Iowa State College. It came from a sparsely wooded pasture, T 58 N, R 24 W, sect. 12, northwest of Chillicothe, Livingston Co., July 21, 1951, *Sparling 1152*.

POLYGONUM SETACEUM Baldw., var. *TONSUM* Fern. This variety has not been definitely reported previously from Missouri, although the range "Ky. to Okla.," given in the 8th edition of Gray's Manual, would imply inclusion of the state. A Missouri collection which should be referred to this variety was found on swampy ground along ravine tributary to Silver Creek, southwest of Arnica, T 35 N, R 25 W, sect. 32, Cedar Co., September 27, 1947, *Steyermark 65234*.

CERASTIUM VISCOSUM L., forma *APETALUM* (Dumort.) Mert. & Koch. This form, not previously reported from Missouri, is based upon the following collection: *Steyermark 67973*, on top of ridge, along Flat Creek, T 45 N, R 21 W, sect. 24, 2½ miles south of Sedalia, Pettis Co., May 20, 1949.

HOLOSTEUM UMBELLATUM L. A collection of this plant, not previously recorded from Missouri was made by Mr. Harry Ahles of the University of Illinois and is deposited in the Herbarium of that University. The plants were collected one mile south of Caledonia, Washington Co., April 22, 1950, *Ahles s. n.*

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS L. This cultivated garden annual was found by Mr. Bill Bauer growing as a ruderal in a wheat field near Gumbo, St. Louis Co., May 7, 1949, *Bauer 201*.

DELPHINUM EXALTATUM Ait. The first definite record in Missouri for this species is a collection examined by the writer in the New York Botanical Garden Herbarium. It was collected in a remote section of the Ozarks, along Current River, ½ mi. from Round Spring State Park, Shannon Co., 1942, by Mr. Leslie Hubricht.

HESPERIS MATRONALIS L. This addition to the state flora is based upon plants escaped from cultivation along roadside, T 49 N, R 27 W,

sect. 17, 5 miles northeast of Odessa, Lafayette Co., May 17, 1949, *Steyermark 67804*.

ERYSIMUM INCONSPICUUM (S. Wats.) MacM. Although recorded for Missouri in the 8th edition of Gray's Manual, this species had not been previously recorded for the state. A recent Missouri collection, deposited in the herbarium of Iowa State College, was made on a r. r. embankment, T 58 N, R 23 W, sect. 8, Chillicothe, Livingston Co., May 12, 1951, *Sparling 766*.

FILIPENDULA RUBRA (Hill) Robins. This striking plant is another addition to the increasing list of discoveries resulting from the botanizing of calcareous, swampy meadows in the southeastern section of the Ozarks. Iowa and Illinois were the previous western limits known for the species. At the locality given below, the species was very common, and occurred in an extensive, swampy, natural meadow, never previously pastured nor disturbed, with the newly reported *Carex trichocarpa* (see above), *Leersia oryzoides*, *Carex leptalea*, *Fuirena simplex*, *Phlox maculata*, *Lythrum alatum*, *Parnassia grandifolia*, *Epilobium coloratum*, *Solidago Riddellii*, *S. patula*, *Aster puniceus* var. *firmus* f. *lucidulus* (not mentioned in the 8th edition of Gray's Manual, but previously reported by the writer in RHODORA and subsequently collected in calcareous meadows in the adjacent southeastern Ozark counties of Washington, Dent, Reynolds, Shannon, and Howell counties), *Rudbeckia umbrosa*, *Cirsium muticum*, *Dulichium arundinaceum*, *Pedicularis lanceolata*, *Pycnanthemum virginianum*, *Lobelia siphilitica*, *Helenium autumnale*, *Aster novae-angliae*, and *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. The collection was made in a calcareous, swampy meadow along West Fork of Black River on property of Mr. D. C. Miner, T 33 N, R 3 W, sect. 23 and NE sect. 26, 3-3½ miles northwest of Greeley, Reynolds Co., July 6, 1951, *Steyermark 71974*.

ROSA SETIGERA Michx., forma **alba** Steyermark, f. nov., a typo recedit petalis albis brevioribusque.—Along roadside gravelly bank above swampy meadow along Bee Fork, T 32 N, R 2 W, sect. 22, on property of Mr. Reese, 4 miles southeast of Bunker, Reynolds Co., Missouri, July 7, 1951, *Julian A. Steyermark 72011*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus., isotypes in Gray Herbarium and Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium.

In typical *R. setigera* the petals are roseate, fading to whitish, and the flowers are 4-8 cm. broad. In the forma *alba*, the petals are white from the first and half to two-thirds as long.

ROSA MULTIFLORA Thunb. This rose, which has been extensively planted as a living fence in many portions of Missouri and elsewhere, was found as a well-established escape in extreme northern Missouri, where it occurred along with the native vegetation in roadside thickets west of Devil's Horn, T 66 N, R 32 W, sect. 7, 3 miles northeast of Sheridan, Worth Co., May 31, 1948, *Steyermark 65608*.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA L., forma *DEAMII* G. N. Jones. Not previously reported for Missouri, but now represented by *Steyermark 68962a*, northeast-facing wooded bluffs along Des Moines River northwest to

Coal Bank Hollow, T 66 N, R 7 W, sect. 24, 2–3 miles southeast of Dumas, Clark Co., August 13, 1949.

Other collections, such as *Steyermark 68075* from Sullivan Co., and *Steyermark 67548* from Platte Co., have the leaves pubescent beneath as described in f. *Deamii*, but the rachis glabrous as in typical *P. virginiana*. This intermediate condition has been noted in numerous other Missouri collections, a situation which makes it difficult to refer them definitely to one taxon or the other.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L., forma LEUCOCHRACEUM Aschers. & Prantl. A collection with white corollas, which may be referred to this form, was collected in southwestern Missouri by the writer. It is *Steyermark 68576*, Caney Mountain Refuge, along Caney Creek, T 23 N, R 13 W, sect. 8, 5½ miles north of Gainesville, Ozark Co., July 23, 1949.

ROBINIA HISPIDA L. On a trip taken with Dr. L. J. Gier, six well-established shrubs belonging to this species and escaped from cultivation were found. It has not previously been recorded for the state. The collection is *Steyermark 67530*, on upper edge of wooded slopes, just west of old Union Mill distillery, along Platte River, T 54 N, R 33 W, sect. 6, 1–1¾ miles northwest and west-northwest of Edgerton, Platte Co., May 15, 1949.

LESPEDA THUNBERGII (DC.) Nakai. Often planted and sometimes escaping from cultivation, this showy species was found by the writer as a ruderal in open places in valley of Massa's Creek, T 47 N, R 4 W, sect. 25, 3 miles south of Jonesburg, Warren Co., September 30, 1951, *Steyermark 73020*.

POLYGALA SANGUINEA L., forma ALBIFLORA (Wheelock) Millsp. The collection which may be referred to this form was found on an upland dry rolling prairie, along highway C on south side of road just east of junction with highway 81, T 66 N, R 8 W, sect. 24, 3 miles northwest of Revere, Clark Co., August 14, 1949, *Steyermark 68976*. It has the bracts white with a greenish keel, the sepals whitish with greenish midrib and a suffusion of green along the middle, and the petals similar except for yellow tips. It is somewhat intermediate between the forma *albiflora*, in which the flowers are predominantly whitish, and forma *virescens* (L.) Farw., in which the flowers are predominantly greenish. However, since the flowers in the present collection have white rather than greenish color predominating, it is assigned to f. *albiflora*.

ACALYPHA GRACILENS Gray. The typical variety has not been previously recorded for Missouri. It is represented by the following two collections: *Shirley Sparling 553*, poorly drained alluvial meadow, T 58 N, R 24 W, sect. 10, 5 miles northwest of Chillicothe, Livingston Co., September 5, 1950; and *Steyermark 66676*, upper slopes of south-facing side, ravines following tributary of East Fork of Crooked River, T 53 N, R 27 W, sect. 10 and 11, 1–1¼ miles north of Millville, Ray Co., October 9, 1948.

EUPHORBIA ESULA L. This species, previously unreported for the state, was found in northern Missouri in a pasture, where it formed a large patch. The collection is *Steyermark 68051*, upland pasture along west

side of route 11, T 56 N, R 20 W, sect. 25, 2½ miles southwest of Rothville, Chariton Co., May 21, 1949.

HYPERICUM CANADENSE L. This northern species can now be added to the flora of the state. It is based upon *Steyermark 70133*, open slopes along draw, Bookout Branch and ravines tributary to Spring Creek, T 64 N, R 18 W, SW ¼ sect. 21 and NE ½ sect. 28, 4½ miles northeast of Green City, Sullivan Co., August 25, 1950. This collection from northeastern Missouri represents a new southwestern distributional limit for the species, previously known only as far southwest as Iowa and Illinois.

VIOLA TRILOBA f. **albida** Steyermark, f. nov., a typo differt petalis omnibus albidis.—Cherty draw in upland along route 13, ½ mile northeast of Lampe, Stone Co., Missouri, April 29, 1949, *Julian A. Steyermark 67440*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus. This form differs in having all the petals white.

OENOTHERA PERENNIS L. This species was reported for Missouri by Munz (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **64**: 304, 1937) on the basis of a cultivated specimen collected in St. Louis by Dr. Earl E. Sherff. Unfortunately, the great majority of Sherff's specimens labelled "St. Louis" were (according to personal communication with Dr. Sherff) collected either from cultivated plants found on the grounds of the Missouri Botanical Garden or in other parts of St. Louis. These specimens, represented by duplicates in several herbaria, have been misconstrued by other workers to represent collections of wild or spontaneous plants, which is certainly far from the real situation. Sherff's collection (no. 194) from St. Louis, cited by Munz from a Gray Herbarium specimen, was obtained, according to an examination of Dr. Sherff's notebook, on July 2, 1910, and undoubtedly was collected from cultivated plants at the same time with such other cultigens as *Hydrangea quercifolia*, *Sedum acre*, *Heuchera sanguinea*, and *Tolmiea Menziesii*. The present writer found this species growing wild in a remote portion of the central Ozarks as a natural component of the herbaceous vegetation, and this represents the first wild record for its occurrence in the state. The collection was made on an upland flat, wet woods bordering sink-hole pond, T 32 N, R 4 W, sect. 30, ¾ mile south of Turtle P. O., Dent Co., June 25, 1951, *Steyermark 71808*.

CORNUS FLORIDA L., forma *RUBRA* (Weston) Palmer & Steyerm. In correspondence with Mr. E. J. Palmer during 1951 with reference to the station which he originally discovered of the pink-flowered dogwood in Missouri, he writes, "I found the tree along a rocky bluff of a stream near 'Moss Spring' about four miles northwest of Webb City on the Carl Junction road. It was a medium-sized tree, about 16 or 20 feet tall . . . I looked for it again a few years ago and failed to find it. So, I fear it has been destroyed. It is the only time I have found it in Missouri."

The writer located a second wild station for this form in the White River section of the southwestern Ozarks. The collection came from along shallow draw in limestone upland, 0.2 mile south of Cedar Creek P. O., T 22 N, R 19 W, sect. 24, just west of road, Taney Co., April 26, 1949, *Steyermark 67343*. A single tree was found there associated with

the ordinary-colored type. At the time of this visit the bracts were found to have a rich, deep pink or rose color nearly throughout or only in the upper half, but during a visit on May 5, 1951 the color was noted to be less intense, perhaps because the flower was aging or becoming faded at a somewhat later stage of anthesis. During the latter part of October, 1951, accompanied by Mr. Albert E. Vatter, Jr., I revisited the same locality and observed that the winter flower bud scales of the tree referred to forma *rubra* were of a dull, purplish-rose color, contrasting with the greenish-brown or dull gray-brownish color of ordinary flowering dogwood. During the spring of 1951, Mr. Bill Bauer sent a specimen with rose-colored bracts representing the same color form. It came from a natural stand of dogwood on his wooded property near the Meramec River near Kimmswick in St. Louis County. Thus, there are now known at least two wild stations for this color form.

LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFLORA Sims, forma **albescens** Steyermark, f. nov. a typo recedit corolla albida vel lactescens.—Swampy meadow along route 60 along spring branch tributary to right fork of Carter Creek, T 27 N, R 1 E, west part of sect. 2, 6.7 miles northeast of Van Buren, Carter Co., Missouri, July 4, 1949, *Julian A. Steyermark 68397*, TYPE in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus. This differs from typical *L. quadriflora* in having a whitish or cream-colored corolla from early through late anthesis.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM L., forma MALACHOPHYLLUS Fern. A Missouri collection that should be referred to this form came from a cleared area along r. r., T 58 N, R 23 W, sect. 8, northeast of Chillicothe, Livingston Co., June 11, 1951, *Shirley Sparling 916*. The specimen is deposited in the herbarium of Iowa State College.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM L., forma COLORATUS Lange. Miss Sparling's collection no. 1314 from Livingston Co., Missouri, is representative of this pink-colored form, which had not been recorded previously from the state.

CUSCUTA CAMPESTRIS Yuncker. This species, not previously recorded from Missouri, is represented from the state by a collection made in a Lespedeza field, T 58 N, R 24 W, sect. 11, northwest of Chillicothe, Livingston Co., August 18, 1951, *Sparling 1329*, deposited in the herbarium of Iowa State College.

HYDROPHYLLUM APPENDICULATUM Michx., f. **album** Steyermark, f. nov., a typo recedit corolla alba.—Rich, north-facing slopes bordering wooded valleys, Knobnoster State Park, 3–5 miles southwest of Knobnoster, Johnson Co., Missouri, May 19, 1949, *Julian A. Steyermark 67915*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus. This differs from typical *H. appendiculatum* in having completely white corollas.

SCUTELLARIA NERVOSA Pursh, f. **alba** Steyermark, f. nov., a typo recedit corolla alba.—Bottom woods along Yellow Creek, T 56 N, R 19 W, sect. 20 and 17, at and just north of Rothville, Chariton Co., Missouri, May 21, 1949, *Julian A. Steyermark 68024*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus. In typical *S. nervosa* and varieties the corolla is pale bluish. In the form described it is white.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS L., var. *LANCEOLATA* (Bart.) Fern., forma *CANDIDA* Fern. This form, with the corolla completely white, may be added to the Missouri flora on the basis of the following collection: *Steyermark 71782*, upland north of Elk Hollow, T 34 N, R 7 W, west part of sect. 1, 4½ miles southeast of Anutt, Dent Co., June 25, 1951.

PHYSOSTEGIA ANGUSTIFOLIA Fern. A Missouri collection of this species is *Steyermark 69121*, upland limestone prairie, T 23 N, R 8 W, north part of sect. 3, 8 miles south of West Plains, Howell Co., September 4, 1949.

GRATIOLA VISCIDULA Pennell. This species (including *G. viscidula Shortii*) has hitherto been found in the eastern states of the Piedmont region and Coastal Plain from Delaware and Maryland south to South Carolina and Georgia westward in the interior low plateau and southern Appalachians to southern Ohio, eastern Tennessee, and northwestern Alabama. The Missouri collection was discovered around the margins of a remote sink-hole pond in the southeastern Ozark region. It, like other remarkable examples of isolation of coastal plain and Piedmont species in the Ozarks, represents a new northwestern limit for the species, separated in the present instance by approximately 475 miles airline. Other instances of similar disrupted distributions of primarily coastal plain, Piedmont or eastern species, isolated on the Ozark Plateau are illustrated by *Scirpus etuberculatus* and *Eleocharis equisetoides*. In addition, many species whose distribution is limited to the coastal plain and Mississippi Embayment area, such as *Hottonia inflata* and *Nyssa aquatica*, are known in Missouri, outside their stations in the swampy sections of the southeastern lowlands in the state, only from certain sink-hole ponds of the Ozarks. The collection is *Steyermark 72109*, upland sink-hole pond, Gilmore Pond (known also as Grassy Pond), T 27 N, R 6 W, sect. 34, between Jack's Fork of Current River and Flat Rock Hollow, 6½ miles northwest of Montier, Shannon Co., July 8, 1951. The species was common all along the margin of the pond, and most of the plants were partly submerged at their base.

PEDICULARIS CANADENSIS L., forma **albescens** Steyermark, f. nov., a typo recedit corolla plerumque albida.—Low, mossy slopes along creek, cherty shallow ravine along route 5, 2½ miles south of Mansfield, Wright Co., Missouri, May 1, 1949, *Julian A. Steyermark 67499*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus. The color variations of this species and its forms (f. *bicolor*, f. *flava*, and f. *praeclara*) range from yellow, yellow and cream-colored, and yellow with purple or crimson, to crimson. The present form differs from all of these in having the corolla mostly white throughout.

RUELLIA STREPENS L., forma **alba** Steyermark, f. nov., a typo recedit corolla alba.—At base of slopes of rich, wooded ravines tributary to Chariton River, T 66 N, R 16 W, south part of sect. 22, northeast of Livonia, 6 miles southwest of Glenwood, Schuyler Co., Missouri, August 26, 1950, *Julian A. Steyermark 70292*, TYPE in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus. This form with the corolla white was found growing with typical large-flowered *R. strepens* (*Steyermark 70286*) which had a lavender to blue-violet corolla, and with the small-flowered *R. strepens*, f. *cleistantha* (Gray) S. McCoy, also possessing a lavender corolla.

LONICERA MORROWI Gray. This cultivated species has not been previously recorded as an established escape in Missouri. It has recently been collected by Miss Shirley Sparling. Her collections, deposited in the herbarium of Iowa State College, are *Sparling 782* (in flower) and *Sparling 1104* (in fruit), roadside, T 58 N, R 24 W, sect. 21, Chillicothe, Livingston Co., May 13, 1951. The filaments of Miss Sparling's collection no. 782 are pubescent, in this respect only differing from otherwise typical *L. Morrowi*.

CAMPANULA APARINOIDES Pursh. It was previously noted in this report that *Carex trichocarpa* and *Filipendula rubra*, newly discovered for Missouri in calcareous, swampy meadows of the southeastern Ozarks, represented species of northern and eastern affinities at their southwestern southern limit of distribution. *Campanula aparinoides* is another example of the same phenomenon. Separated by hundreds of miles from the nearest previously known stations in the adjacent states of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, the Missouri collection was found in a swampy meadow associated with *Liparis Loeselii* and other species of northern or eastern affinities. The Missouri collections are: *Steyermark 69320*, swampy meadow along Big Creek, T 31 N, R 3 W, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sect. 8, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Melton, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of Bunker, Shannon Co., September 25, 1949, and same locality, *Steyermark 68382*, July 3, 1949.

LOBELIA SIPHILITICA L. \times L. CARDINALIS L. A natural hybrid between these two species was found by Mrs. Cora Steyermark along Little North Fork of White River between Burse Ford and Nave Ford, on east side of river, T 21 N, R 15 W, sect. 9, 1 mile southwest of Pontiac, Ozark Co., September 26, 1949. The plant occurred here with both parent species. The corolla was of a deep rose-lavender, with a shape like that of *L. cardinalis*, but the leaves and pubescence of the calyx resembled the type found in *L. siphilitica*. Since this area was to be inundated by one hundred feet of water when the Bull Shoals dam became a reality, an attempt was made to rescue the plant by removing it from the locality. Unfortunately, it did not survive the winter of northern Illinois but a pressed herbarium specimen of the upper part of the plant is preserved.

COSMOS SULPHUREUS Cav. This garden annual has not previously been found as a ruderal in Missouri. In company with Dr. Robert Thorne, it was recently collected on shaded upland along route 76, sect. 23, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Ava, Douglas Co., September 1, 1951, *Steyermark 72534*.

LACTUCA HIRSUTA Muhl., var. SANGUINEA (Bigel.) Fern. *Lactuca hirsuta* Muhl. was cited by Palmer and Steyermark in their Annotated Catalogue of Flowering Plants of Missouri (p. 681) as occurring in Jasper County. Fernald (*RHODORA* 40: 477-481. 1938) has shown that typical *L. hirsuta* is a rare and local species ranging from Pennsylvania to Virginia and Louisiana. The Jasper Co. collection may possibly be referred to another species. Several collections of var. *sanguinea* have, however, recently been made in various parts of the southern Ozark region. They are: *Steyermark 71733*, around margin of Brushy Pond (sink-hole pond),

on east side of route 19, T 25 N, R 4 W, south part of sect. 1, 3½ miles west of New Liberty P. O., Oregon Co., June 26, 1951; and *Steyermark 72012* from Dent. Co., July 7, 1951.

TRAGOPOGON MAJOR Jacq. This species, previously unreported from Missouri, has been recently added to the flora of the state. It is represented by two collections: *Steyermark, Swink, & Rouffa 71731*, open places along route 66, east of Eureka and east of Meramec River bridge, St. Louis Co., June 15, 1951; and *Shirley Sparling 963*, cindered area along r. r., T 58 N, R 23 W, sect. 5, northeast of Chillicothe, Livingston Co., June 24, 1951.—CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM AND MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN.

CARDAMINE DIGITATA RICHARDSON (CRUCIFERAE).—Two substitute names have been proposed for this species of Alaska and Yukon Territory for no valid reason. O. E. Schulz (*Bot. Jahrb.* **32**: 372. 1903) transferred *Dentaria digitata* Lam. (*Encycl. Meth.* **2**: 268. 1786) to *Cardamine* and then proceeded to coin the name *C. hyperborea* (op. cit., p. 550) to replace *C. digitata* of Richardson (*Franklin, Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea. Botanical Appendix*, p. 743. 1823). Schulz stated that "*C. digitata* (Lam. 1786)" had priority over Richardson's name. However, the specific name *digitata* was not used in *Cardamine* by Lamarck. The use of this name in *Cardamine* by Richardson for an entirely different species than that of Lamarck predates Schulz's transfer of Lamarck's name by eighty years. More recently Hultén (*Flora of Alaska and Yukon, Lunds. Univ. Årssk.* **41**: 838. 1945) proposed the name *Cardamine Richardsonii*¹ to replace *C. digitata* Richardson, saying that "*C. hyperborea* Schulz cannot be used for it either, as it does not at all agree with the description of that plant." Since *C. hyperborea* Schulz was a direct substitution for *C. digitata* Richardson, it rests on the same type and whether the description Schulz gave fits or not is not significant in so far as name priority is concerned. If there were any reason to reject *C. digitata* Richardson, then *C. hyperborea* Schulz, being the first substitute name, would be valid. However, *C. digitata* Richardson has priority and is valid. *C. hyperborea* Schulz and *C. Richardsonii* Hultén are both superfluous names for the same species.—R. C. ROLLINS.

¹ Properly rejected by Porsild, *Bull. Nat. Mus. Canada* **121**: 190. 1951. Also cf. Porsild, *Sargentia* **4**: 41. 1943.